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Darlington (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1913

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BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

BY

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Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals.

School Medical Officer.

DARLINGTON.

JAMES DODDS, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC., NORTHGATE.

1914.



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BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration my Third Annual Report, on the Health and Sanitary condition of Darlington during the year 1913, the Thirty-fourth Annual Report presented to you by successive Medical Officers of Health.

I consider that the most urgent need of the town at present is that action should be taken at once to secure a Town planning scheme to prevent overcrowding of new houses on area, and to preserve the natural amenities of the districts that are now being laid out for building.

I wish to thank you for the sympathetic support that I have received from you, and at the same time I would express my indebtedness to the Members of the Staff of the Health Department, as well as to other Corporation Officials, for the valuable and ready help they have given me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. G. MOSTYN.

HEALTH OFFICE,
HOUNDGATE,

19TH MAY, 1914.

HEALTH REPORT, 1913.

Area of the Borough.—3,956 acres.

Excluding a detached portion of the Borough at Oxneyfield, which consists of 345 acres of agricultural land about a mile to the south of the main portion, Darlington lies at a height above sea-level varying from 123 to 223 feet. The natural drainage of the town is to the Cockerbeck and Skerne valleys.

Population.—At the 1911 census the population of the Borough was 55,631 persons, belonging to 12,289 "families or separate occupiers." This gives an average of 4.52 persons to each family or occupier.

The census populations for the various Wards were:—

North Ward	...	...	10,997
East Ward	...	...	9,759
North-West Ward	...	...	12,487
West Ward	...	...	6,036
South Ward	...	...	8,602
Central Ward	...	...	7,750

The Registrar General estimates the population for the middle of the year, 1913, at 58,295.

From the number of names on the list of burgesses for each Ward, the populations for 1913 of the several polling districts and wards may be estimated as follows:—

			Population.
NORTH WARD.			11,689
Polling District	1—Harrowgate Hill District	...	2,779
	2—North Park District	...	2,977
	3—North Road Works District		1,945
	4—St. Paul's Church District		2,219
	5—Albert Road District	...	1,769

		Population.
	EAST WARD.	10,705
Polling District	6—Springfield District ...	388
	7—Haughton Road District ...	2,291
	8—North of Yarm Road and East of Workhouse District	2,516
	9—Neasham Road District ...	5,510
	NORTH-WEST WARD.	14,080
Polling District	10—Stooperdale District ...	2,313
	11—Corporation Road to Cock- erbeck District ...	2,245
	12—West Lodge and Pierremont District ...	4,345
	13—Easson Road and North Lodge District ...	3,072
	District ...	2,105
	14—Four Riggs, Albion Street, WEST WARD.	6,107
Polling District	15—Larchfield Street to High Row District ...	3,061
	16—Stanhope Road, Carmel Road, District ...	3,046
	SOUTH WARD.	8,699
Polling District	17—Parkgate to Victoria Road District ...	2,905
	18—Victoria Embankment to Park Lane District ...	3,501
	19—Houndgate, Feethams, Grange Road, District ...	2,293
	CENTRAL WARD.	7,980
Polling District	20—Hopetown District ...	2,728
	21—Garden Street, John Street, East Mount, District ...	2,050
	22—Tubwell Row, Russell Street to Parkgate, District ...	3,202

Estimated in this way the population of the Borough was 59,260, a number 965 in excess of the Registrar General's estimate, which was founded only on the Census Returns.

The total number of residential houses in the Borough on the 11th of March, 1914, was 13,066.

Births.—There were 1,555 births registered in the Borough, two of these were transferable to other districts, and two others were transferable to Darlington. These give a **birth rate of 26.7 per 1,000 of the population, per annum.** The birth rate for the Administrative County of Durham was 30.6, and for England and Wales 23.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.—During the year 825 deaths occurred in the Borough; of these 38 were of non-residents and have been transferred to other districts; on the other hand the deaths of 21 Darlington residents occurred outside the Borough. These numbers give a **death rate of 13.86 per 1,000 of the population,** if the population be taken to be 58,295 as estimated by the Registrar General.

One hundred and thirty-seven inhabitants of the Borough died in Institutions:—64 in the Workhouse, 37 in Greenbank Hospital, 20 in the Borough Isolation Hospital, 9 in Asylums, and 7 in other Institutions.

Still-births.—The bodies of 63 stillborn children were buried in the town Cemeteries during the year. The numbers for the various quarters of the year were 17, 20, 16, and 10, respectively.

Particulars of the causes of death, and the ages at which death took place, will be found in Table III., page 54. In Table VI., pages 58 and 59 the deaths are assigned to the wards and the quarters in which they occurred.

The following Table compares Darlington with the County of Durham and the rest of England and Wales for 1913:—

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.										Annual death rate per 1,000 births.	
	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths from								
		Crude.	Standardized.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever, Continued Fever, &c.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total under 1 year.	
England and Wales ..	23.9	13.7	13.4	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.04	23.41	109	
96 Great Towns ..	25.1	14.3	14.7	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.04	29.33	116	
145 Smaller Towns ..	23.9	12.8	13.0	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.11	0.13	0.05	24.73	112	
England and Wales less 241 Towns ..	22.3	13.1	12.1	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.11	0.12	0.04	14.39	96	
Durham Administrative County ..	30.6	15.1	..	..	0.41	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.06	27.76	137	
DARLINGTON ..	26.7	13.9	13.9	..	0.15	0.12	0.21	0.10	0.02	18.65	93	

The standardized death-rates (formerly called corrected death-rates) are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901.

In the following Table statistics are given with regard to Darlington and England and Wales for the last ten years. In this Table and throughout this Report the populations previous to 1911 given for Darlington are determined from the census returns for 1891, 1901, and 1911 by the method used by the Registrar-General from 1901 to 1911, and the various rates for Darlington have been recalculated for these populations:—

YEAR.	Population.	DARLINGTON.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
		Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
		Birth.	Death.		Birth.	Death.	
1904	48,069	30.1	16.7	137	27.9	16.3	145
1905	49,173	30.1	14.7	121	27.2	15.3	128
1906	50,283	28.2	15.7	143	27.1	15.5	132
1907	51,398	27.5	14.1	115	26.3	15.1	118
1908	52,519	30.4	14.3	119	26.5	14.8	120
1909	53,646	28.0	13.3	102	25.6	14.6	109
1910	54,779	26.5	12.9	105	24.8	13.5	106
1911	55,911	26.8	15.0	135	24.4	14.6	130
1912	57,104	25.5	12.5	84	23.8	13.3	95
1913	58,295	26.7	13.9	93	23.9	13.7	109

Coroner's Inquests were held regarding 46 deaths, the proportion of inquest cases to the total number of deaths being 5.7 per cent.

Uncertified Deaths.—During 1913 there were 40 deaths, the causes of which were not certified by medical men or the Coroner after inquest, equivalent to 4.8 per cent of the total number of deaths. As in previous years this percentage is exceeded in few, if in any, of the great towns of the country. As stated in my last annual report, in my opinion, this large number of uncertified deaths is evidence of neglect of the young and the aged, and an increase in the number of inquests held would lead to the saving of life. During the year two inquests were held in cases where the medical men called in refused to certify the cause of death of two young children. I made inquiries of a few medical men in the town and learned of upwards of twenty similar cases of illness where medical aid was sought by parents as a direct consequence of these inquests, and there have doubtless been many other instances that have not come to my notice.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 144, corresponding to an **Infant Mortality Rate of 93 per 1,000 births**. The weather in 1913 was drier and warmer than in 1912, and in consequence the deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa were more than in the previous year. Though it may be noticed that the death-rate from this cause was considerably lower than that for the whole of the country, and only about two-thirds of the rate for the County of Durham, there is still need for determined efforts to diminish this loss of life. Part of the saving of infant life, which is shewn by our low mortality rate, must be ascribed to the action of the County Council Health Visitors and the increased interest now being aroused in all problems connected with infants.

One death occurred from **Tetanus** during the year.

Zymotic Diseases.—The principal Zymotic Diseases caused 49 deaths (see Tables III and VI, pages 54, 58, and 59, and Table below); of these 29 were due to Diarrhœal Diseases under two years of age, 7 to Scarlet Fever, 12 to Diphtheria and Croup, and 1 to Enteric Fever.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE NUMBERS OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES SINCE 1894.

YEAR.	Mid Year Population.	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever, &c.†		Diphtheria and Membranous Group.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis.*		Puerperal Fever.		Total Zymotic Death Rate.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1894	40,097	..	..	2	.05	9	.22	10	.25	20	.50	5	.12	7	.17	1	.02	54	1.35
1895	40,735	..	..	2	.05	14	.34	12	.29	..	..	6	.15	55	1.35	..	..	89	2.18
1896	41,378	..	..	15	.36	6	.15	5	.12	19	.46	16	.39	6	.14	..	..	67	1.62
1897	42,028	..	..	9	.29	3	.07	4	.10	..	..	13	.31	13	.31	..	..	42	1.00
1898	42,681	2	.05	..	..	10	.23	5	.12	26	.61	3	.07	42	.98	1	.02	89	2.09
1899	43,341	..	..	11	.25	4	.09	5	.12	3	.07	11	.25	27	.62	2	.05	63	1.45
1900	44,006	..	..	7	.16	7	.16	6	.14	9	.20	13	.30	37	.84	..	..	79	1.80
1901	44,779	..	..	4	.09	18	.40	9	.20	20	.45	7	.16	31	.69	2	.04	91	1.03
1902	45,873	..	..	14	.31	8	.17	28	.61	19	.41	2	.04	9	.20	..	..	80	1.74
1903	46,971	3	.06	3	.06	5	.11	22	.47	5	.11	23	.49	47	1.00	4	.09	112	2.38
Mean 1894-1903.	43,189	5	.01	6.7	.16	8.4	.19	10.6	.25	12.1	.28	9.9	.23	27.4	.63	1.0	.02	76.6	1.76
1904	48,069	..	..	1	.02	5	.10	19	.40	8	.17	24	.50	34	.71	1	.02	92	1.91
1905	49,173	..	..	3	.06	8	.10	11	.22	11	.22	..	..	32	.65	1	.02	66	1.36
1906	50,283	..	..	2	.03	9	.18	10	.20	10	.11	5	.10	78	1.55	..	..	114	2.27
1907	51,398	..	..	1	.02	5	.10	9	.18	4	.08	21	.41	3	.06	..	..	43	.84
1908	52,519	..	..	1	.02	2	.04	10	.19	15	.29	18	.34	38	.72	..	..	84	1.60
1909	53,646	..	..	2	.04	4	.07	4	.08	..	..	23	.43	8	.15	2	.04	43	.80
1910	54,779	..	..	7	.13	1	.02	4	.07	14	.26	11	.21	26	.47	1	.02	64	1.17
1911	55,911	..	..	19	.34	3	.05	3	.05	11	.20	12	.21	54	.97	5	.09	107	1.91
1912	57,104	..	..	12	.21	2	.04	5	.09	14	.25	15	.26	8	.14	1	.02	57	1.00
1913	58,297	..	..	7	.12	1	.02	12	.21	9	.15	6	.10	29	.50	3	.05	67	1.14
Mean 1904-1913.	53,118	..	..	5.5	.10	4.0	.08	8.7	.16	9.6	.18	13.5	.25	31.0	.58	1.4	.03	73.7	1.39

* The numbers and rates for Diarrhoea and Enteritis refer to deaths under five years of age for the years 1894 to 1910 (inclusive).
 The numbers for 1911 onwards refer to deaths under two years of age. As most of these deaths occur under one year of age this difference is not important.

† A few cases of Continued Fever and Relapsing Fever are included in this column.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE shewing the number of **Notifications** of notifiable Diseases, the **deaths** occurring therefrom, and also the number of Darlington Patients admitted to and discharged from the Borough Fever Hospitals during 1913:—

Diseases.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Number in Hospital at beginning of year.	Admitted to Hospital during year.	Discharged from Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Remaining in Hospital at end of year.	Case Mortality Per Cent. among Patients Admitted to Hospital During the Year.
Scarlet Fever.. ..	288	7	86	269	309	7	39	2·6
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	129	12	2	112	85	11	18	9·8
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	11	1	..	11	7	1	3	9·0
Puerperal Fever	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1913 ..	478	24	88	392	401	19	60	4·8
Total for 1912 ..	590	18	120	539	558	13	88	2·4

In addition to the above, 20 cases from the Rural District were admitted to the Borough Hospital. These included 9 cases of Scarlet Fever and 11 of Diphtheria. One death occurred among these patients.

The average number of patients in the Hospital under treatment at one time was 55.1. Excluding fatal cases, the average duration of stay in the Hospital of patients admitted during 1913 was as follows:—For Scarlet Fever 58 days, Diphtheria 31.3 days, Enteric Fever 36.7 days. The deaths from Scarlet Fever in the Borough Hospital occurred after a stay of 2, 2, 5, 12, 16, 17 and 24 days; the deaths from Diphtheria after a stay of 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7 and 8 days, and 4 on the day of admission.

As in the previous year, a number was assigned to each patient in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and classified lists of these numbers, shewing the condition of the patients, were posted in the town every weekday and issued to newspapers circulating in the neighbourhood.

COMPARATIVE RATES OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH FROM
INFECTIOUS (NOTIFIABLE) DISEASES IN DARLINGTON.

(Rates calculated per 1,000 of the population, estimated to the middle of each year).

Year.	Smallpox		Erysipelas		Diphtheria and Membranous Group		Scarlet Fever		Enteric Fever, &c.*		Puerperal Fever.	
	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1903	1.79	.06	.60	..	3.85	.47	2.7	.06	.43	.11	.06	.09
1904	.04	..	.54	.04	3.00	.40	1.7	.02	1.58	.10	.08	.02
1905	.04	..	.59	.04	2.48	.22	2.8	.06	1.03	.10	.06	.02
1906	..	..	.42	.04	1.07	.20	2.3	.03	.80	.18	.04	..
1907	.02	..	.21	..	1.03	.18	1.0	.02	.35	.10	..	..
1908	..	..	.23	..	1.41	.19	1.0	.02	.40	.04	..	..
1909	..	..	.35	.02	.75	.08	1.2	.04	.55	.07	.06	.04
1910	..	..	.46	.04	.91	.07	6.2	.13	.44	.02	.04	.02
1911	..	..	.50	.04	1.02	.05	12.9	.34	.34	.05	.02	.09
1912	..	..	.35	..	.93	.09	8.9	.21	.18	.04	.02	.02
1913	..	..	.78	.02	2.21	.21	4.9	.12	.19	.02	.07	.05

No cases of Typhus Fever, Asiatic Cholera, or Plague, occurred during the above period.

* A few cases of Continued Fever and Relapsing Fever are included under this heading.

The following Table shews the number of **cases** of Infectious Diseases notified each month during 1913.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	51	17	1	..	..	5	74
February	27	10	2	..	1	2	42
March	23	13	1	..	..	4	41
April	21	5	..	..	..	4	30
May	29	7	1	..	..	2	39
June	14	1	1	..	1	2	19
July	8	5	..	..	..	4	17
August	13	8	2	..	..	4	27
September	27	15	..	..	..	4	46
October	32	18	1	..	1	2	54
November	21	10	2	..	..	10	43
December	22	20	..	..	1	3	46
Total for 1913 ..	288	129	11	..	4	46	478
Total for 1912 ..	506	53	10	..	1	28	590

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, was brought into force within the Borough at the beginning of 1890. Since then the Notifications have been as follows:—

Disease.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.	Average for the 24 years.
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	84	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	4.08
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ..	17	21	11	11	13	26	11	8	10	17	16	23	98	181	144	122	54	53	74	40	50	57	53	129	1239	51.62
Erysipelas ..	37	28	28	36	30	34	35	25	7	33	27	16	11	26	26	29	21	11	12	19	25	28	20	47	611	25.46
Scarlet Fever ..	241	104	128	92	54	71	268	228	49	270	112	196	407	125	80	137	115	52	50	63	342	719	506	288	4697	195.70
Enteric Fever ..	189	102	40	140	53	65	27	35	88	38	40	64	43	20	76	50	39	17	21	28	20	18	10	11	1234	51.42
Puerperal Fever ..	6	4	5	3	1	..	2	1	1	6	3	1	2	3	4	3	2	..	2	3	2	1	1	4	60	2.50
Continued and Relapsing Fevers	5	9	7	11	..	5	4	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	56	2.33
*Measles ..	223	1483	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1756	†842.48
†Totals without including Measles	495	268	219	295	152	201	347	298	163	365	198	302	561	439	332	344	232	135	159	154	443	824	590	479	7995	333.12

* Ceased to be notifiable at beginning of February, 1892.

† This is the average for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the period during which Measles was compulsorily notifiable.

‡ Excluding Measles the total average for 23 years is based on 7,995 cases.

No cases of Typhus Fever, Asiatic Cholera, or Plague were notified during the above period.

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE DARLINGTON BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH PATIENTS.

Disease.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total.
Smallpox ..	2	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	83	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Scarlet Fever ..	41	23	39	165	136	44	177	77	163	316	102	67	114	100	44	45	57	326	671	483	269	3459
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever..	68	24	32	14	19	59	31	22	48	29	14	53	43	31	13	20	25	21	10	9	11	596
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ..	..	2	4	2	1	..	6	5	9	66	143	84	93	40	38	55	29	45	44	49	112	827
Other Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	20
Total ..	112	51	75	181	157	110	216	106	220	414	343	207	252	174	98	120	112	392	725	541	392	4998

PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ..	1	4	7	9	7	..	20	9	10	41	21	8	2	2	..	1	10	4	19	19	11	205
Enteric Fever, &c.	4	2	3	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	3	4	1	2	7	2	..	..	44
Diphtheria, etc.	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	12	29	4	12	5	3	2	2	5	4	5	11	101
Other Diseases ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	5	6	11	11	8	2	25	10	13	54	54	16	15	10	8	4	14	16	25	24	22	353

Scarlet Fever.—The outbreak of Scarlet Fever, which began in 1910 and reached its maximum severity in 1911 shewed further decline during 1913. The largest number of notifications was 51 in January, and the least 8 in July. The number of cases during the year was 288; of these 269, more than 93 per cent., were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital. Among the 288 cases there were 7 deaths, equivalent to 2.4 per cent. It was not necessary to close any of the Elementary schools on account of this disease.

Year.	Estimated Mid-Year Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Mortality Rate per cent. of cases.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.	Number of cases removed to Hospital from outside Borough.
1892	38,837	3.3	.03	0.8	42	0
1893	39,464	2.3	.05	2.2	46	1
1894	40,097	1.3	.05	3.7	41	4
1895	40,735	1.7	.05	2.8	55	7
1896	41,378	6.5	.36	5.6	62	9
1897	42,028	5.4	.29	3.9	60	7
1898	42,681	1.1	.	..	90	0
1899	43,341	6.2	.25	4.8	69	20
1900	44,006	2.5	.16	6.3	71	9
1901	44,779	4.4	.09	2.0	83	10
1902	45,873	8.9	.31	3.5	78	41
1903	46,971	2.7	.06	1.4	84	21
1904	48,069	1.7	.02	1.3	84	8
1905	49,173	2.8	.06	2.2	82	2
1906	50,283	2.3	.03	1.7	88	2
1907	51,398	1.0	.02	1.9	85	0
1908	52,519	1.0	.02	2.0	90	1
1909	53,646	1.2	.04	3.8	90	10
1910	54,779	6.2	.13	2.0	95	4
1911	55,911	12.9	.34	2.6	93	19
1912	57,104	8.9	.21	2.2	95	19
1913	58,295	4.9	.12	2.4	93	11

In order to show the local incidence of Scarlet Fever throughout the year the cases have been arranged, in Table VII, page 60, according to Polling Districts and the months of the year in which they occurred.

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).—The number of notified cases of this disease was 129. Of these cases

112—i.e. 87 per cent.—were removed to the Fever Hospital. Four deaths from this disease occurred during the year, corresponding to 9.3 per cent of the cases notified.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.—Eleven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year; all of these were removed to Hospital, one death occurred.

Puerperal Fever.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, and three deaths were registered.

Erysipelas.—Forty-six cases of Erysipelas were notified. One death occurred during the year from this disease.

Diarrhœa.—Thirty-six deaths occurred from Diarrhœal diseases, distributed as follows:—North Ward, 9; East Ward, 6; North West Ward, 10; West Ward, 2; South Ward, 3; Central Ward, 6; in the first quarter of the year, 2; in the second quarter, 1; in the third quarter, 16; and in the fourth quarter, 17. Twenty-nine of these deaths were of children under two years of age, the numbers in the various Wards as above being 7, 5, 9, 2, 1, and 5. The loss of life from this cause was greater than in the previous year, though not so great as in 1911. If skilled medical advice were sought and followed in the early stages of the disease there would be few deaths from diarrhœa among infants during the summer and autumn months; there is no reason other than ignorance and want of care why these deaths throughout the town should not be as rare as they are in the West and South Wards.

Measles caused 9 deaths and **Whooping Cough** 6. Few deaths would occur from Measles if the serious nature of this illness was realized and precautions were taken to avoid complications, and to secure early treatment when they arise. Reference to Table VI., pages 58 and 59, will show that the deaths from these diseases are distributed among the Wards as follows:—North, 8; East, 2; North-West, 1; West, 1; South, 1; and Central, 2. Here too is an opportunity for saving lives.

Tuberculosis.—There were 89 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1913, as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	56
Tuberculosis Meningitis	...	...	17
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	16

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, all cases of Tuberculosis are now notifiable to Public Health Authorities. Under these and the previous Orders 239 cases were notified, 143 of males, and 96 of females; three under 1 year of age; 23 between the ages of 1 and 5; 68 between 5 and 15; 40 between 15 and 25; 76 between 25 and 45; 22 between 45 and 65; and 7 over 65. Of these patients 54 came from the North Ward, 48 from the East Ward, 49 from the North-West Ward, 15 from the West Ward, 40 from the South Ward, and 33 from the Central Ward.

In Tables IX and IXA the notified cases of Tuberculosis are distributed according to the Polling Districts to which they belong, and the months of the year in which they were notified.

The year 1913 will be noteworthy as the year in which the campaign against Tuberculosis was actively begun. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer and to Dr. A. G. Caldwell, late Tuberculosis Medical Officer for the Darlington District, for the account of the work done in this connexion in Darlington, which is given below; and to Mr. C. J. Smith, the Divisional Clerk to the County of Durham Insurance Committee, for the Statistical Statement which follows.

It is to be regretted that the scheme of the Durham County Council to make use of the Small-pox Hospitals in the County for Tuberculosis has not yet been carried out. If other districts in the County had shewn the same readiness to co-operate as was shewn by Darlington, a very valuable addition would have been made to our defences against this serious evil. The work of the School Medical Treatment Centre including the X-Ray apparatus about to be installed should be of great use

in detecting early signs of tuberculosis of the lungs, both in children and in adults. It is to be hoped that the scheme for Tuberculosis Hospitals will soon be successfully carried out, and that in addition some provision will be made for the treatment of cases of "Surgical Tuberculosis" in children. The valuable results obtained at Manchester and elsewhere in "Hospital Schools" shew how much it is possible to effect in this way.

Dr. Caldwell reports:—

The Durham County Council in conjunction with the Durham Insurance Committee have now in operation a scheme for the administration of Sanatorium Benefit to all insured persons and their dependents, resident in the County; the County Council have also made arrangements for the granting of treatment to other persons resident in the County. For the working of the scheme, the County is divided into districts, and the machinery of organization for each district consists of a Tuberculosis Dispensary, a Tuberculosis Officer, a Health Visitor, a District Committee, and the Local Sanitary Authority all linked up together, and under the guidance and control of the Durham County Council and the Durham Insurance Committee. To obtain Sanatorium Benefit, applications must be made by insured persons for themselves or their dependents on the appropriate Form of Application which should be addressed to "The Clerk of the Insurance Committee, Durham," or sent through the Clerk of the District Committee. The Medical Adviser, who is the Tuberculosis Officer of the County Council, shall on the receipt of the Application take steps to enable him to advise the County Council or Insurance Committee, who shall consider the application.

Form of Treatment.

Arrangements have been made by the Insurance Committee for the treatment of patients as follows:—

- (a) Treatment in Sanatoria or Hospitals;
- (b) Treatment at a Dispensary;
- (c) Domiciliary treatment, i.e., treatment of patients in their own homes by private practitioners.

The form of treatment is at the discretion of the Committee who will be guided by the recommendation of the District Committee.

Special Food, ancillary to the treatment, e.g., milk and eggs may be prescribed with the previous consent of the County Insurance Committee.

Shelters and other articles including clothing which can be suitably used by the patient in his own home, may be supplied on loan for the use of patients, when recommended by the County Insurance Committee.

Nursing.—An arrangement has been made with the County Council for the visitation by their Nurses of patients in receipt of Sanatorium Benefit.

In Darlington the Durham County have secured suitable rooms and accommodation at the Greenbank Hospital for a Tuberculosis Dispensary, and a Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse are in attendance there every Friday* afternoon. The Dispensary plays a most important part in the Anti-Tuberculosis Scheme and is the chief connecting link with all the other co-operating agencies. It is the central institution which affords all kinds of information regarding Tuberculosis and attends to the needs of the consumptive poor. It receives enquirers, and consumptive patients at all stages, and directs them what to do and where to go for treatment. Early cases are sent to Sanatoria, more advanced cases, who may be fit for home duties, or even some work, are treated or recommended for treatment in their own

*Since changed to Wednesday.

homes, they are taught at the Dispensary and at their homes by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse how to manage themselves, both day and night, in respect of fresh air, proper food, and amount of exercise and rest.

Every home from which a consumptive patient comes to the Dispensary is visited by the Nurse and, where necessary, by the Tuberculosis Officer as well, to see the conditions of home life, whether healthy or unhealthy; if unhealthy houses are found they are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, as well as those requiring disinfection. The most important purpose, however, of the home visiting is to examine other members of the household, "Contacts," with a view to detecting early manifestations of disease at a time when it is curable. Often several members of a household are found to be affected, perhaps from a common source.

The Dispensary in Darlington was opened in June and since that time quite a number of cases have received advice and treatment of one kind or another, some have been sent to Sanatoria, some have been recommended for domiciliary treatment, while some have received treatment at the Dispensary itself, selected cases having had Tuberculin injections. All cases who have passed through the Dispensary have been invited and told to keep in touch with it, in the event of their possibly requiring something further to be done for them; patients on leaving Sanatoria are also told to report themselves at the Dispensary and to keep in touch with it. Unfortunately, the houses and home conditions of many of the cases receiving domiciliary treatment and of those returning from Sanatoria leave much to be desired. Patients who have improved by their stay in Sanatoria, frequently return to unhealthy and unsuitable houses and to unhealthy home conditions, and as a result, their newly acquired balance of health and resistance break down again. In many cases the home conditions have been responsible for the commencement of the disease. It is to be hoped that

the houses of such people will in time be improved. In the meantime all is being done for such cases through the Dispensary, the Aftercare Committee, made up of members of the District Committee and other private Charitable Organizations. For advanced cases of consumption I cannot too strongly urge isolation, home treatment for such cases is most unsatisfactory, the more important reason for their isolation, however, is to prevent them from infecting those who live in the same house with them. It is a matter for regret that the Darlington Isolation Hospital can not take in a few of such cases. It is only by the co-operation of all the agencies working together that the stamping out of Tuberculosis will be brought about. The comprehensive Scheme of the Durham County Council arranges for this.

It is on the lines, however, that I have already mentioned i.e., the detecting early cases and getting them to Sanatoria, the isolation of advanced and infecting cases; and, as preventive measures, the improving of the houses and home conditions of the working classes, and I would add the early care and feeding of children, especially with regard to milk infection, that best results will be looked for.

Applications for Sanatorium Benefit for the period commencing July 15th, 1912, up to 11th January, 1914, with a record of the treatment recommended and the result thereof.

Applicants :—

Insured Persons	..	64	Males	..	..	..	62
Dependents	..	..	Females	..	..	..	38
Others	..	..					
		100					100

Darlington Borough 86

Darlington Rural District 14

100

Pulmonary 91 Non-Pulmonary 9

The Ages of the Applicants were:—

Under 16 years of age	...	...	...	10
Over 16 and under 21 years	...	...	...	14
Over 21 and under 30 years	...	...	...	36
Over 30 and under 40 years	...	...	...	27
Over 40 and under 50 years	...	...	...	8
Over 50 years	...	...	...	5

 100
Treatment has been granted as follows:—

Sanatorium Treatment (37 males and 16 females)	53
Domiciliary Treatment (53 males and 25 females)	78
Dispensary Treatment (3 males and 1 female)	4
Hospital Treatment (1 male)	1

 136

Cases withdrawn	...	...	...	4
Transferred	...	...	...	1
Died previous to treatment	...	...	...	1

 142
The following figures shew the results in cases of Institution Treatment:—

Fit for Work (9 males and 4 females)	...	...	13
Improved (5 males and 3 females)	...	...	8
Removed from District (3 males)	...	...	3
Receiving Domiciliary Treatment (8 males and 3 females)	...	...	11
Died (1 males and 3 females)	...	...	4

 39
Under Treatment at date of report:—

In Sanatoria (6 males and 1 female)	...	...	7
Awaiting admission (5 males and 2 females)	...	...	7

 14

The Cases in which Domiciliary Treatment was given were:—

Improved (4 males and 4 females)	...	...	8
Recommended for other forms of treatment (32 males and 10 females)	...	...	42
Died (5 males and 6 females)	...	...	11
Still under treatment on 11th January, 1914, (12 males and 5 females)	...	...	17
			78

The four Dispensary cases are still under treatment and the Hospital case has died.

In two cases Shelters were provided.

The shortest term granted was eight weeks; the longest was 47 weeks.

The average stay of the patients in the Institutions was thirteen weeks.

No case of **Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Cholera, or Plague** occurred during the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Below are given the results of Bacteriological Examinations of specimens sent by Medical Practitioners in Darlington to be examined in accordance with the arrangements made by the Durham County Council with the Durham College of Medicine:—

	Number of Specimens Submitted.	RESULTS.		
		Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive
Diphtheria ..	80	26	53	1
Enteric Fever ..	8	4	3	1
Tuberculosis ..	89	22	67	—

GENERAL.

Water Supply.—The Borough is supplied by the Corporation Water Works with water pumped from the Tees at the extreme west end of the Borough, and purified by filtration; a chemical and microscopical examination of its quality is regularly made by the County Analyst, who reports:—

TOWN'S WATER SUPPLY.

1. During the year ending 31st December, 1913, ten samples of the Town's water were collected from various parts of the Borough and from the Water Works and Storage Reservoirs; these samples were examined chemically and microscopically on behalf of the Water Works Committee by the Public Analyst.

2. The chemical analysis shewed the following maxima and minima:—

			Highest.	Lowest.
			Grains per gallon.	
Chlorine	...	...	.9800	.7000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	.0625	.0150
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	.0040	none
			in 5 Samples.	
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	.0102	.0016
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	.2800	.1008
Injurious Metals (Lead)	...	...	Faint trace.	none
			in 8 Samples.	
Total Solid Matter	...	...	14.0000	7.7000
Total Hardness	...	...	9.5°	4.5°

3. On five occasions the samples were not absolutely bright, but this is attributed to the exposure of the water after filtering to atmospheric conditions owing to the necessity for storing in open Reservoirs. This opinion was

borne out in each case by the results of the microscopical examination.

4. Metallic contamination was detected in only two samples, one of which was obtained from an unfinished house, where the service piping was new. In each of these cases, the lead amounted to a faint trace, less than 1 part in 10,000,000 or .007 grains per gallon, showing that the means taken to reduce plumbo solvency are effectual to a high degree. The safety limit for lead in drinking water amounts to 2.85 parts in 10,000,000 or .02 grains per gallon.

5. The total hardness is one of the most variable of the constituents of these analyses, but in no case does it become excessive, especially when regard is had to the conditions stated in the preceeding paragraph.

6. The general conclusion to be drawn from the year's work is that the water supplied to the town both for domestic and industrial purposes is of satisfactory quality when judged by the chemical and microscopical analyses.

Rivers and Streams.—While the industries of the neighbourhood are not likely to lead to any great pollution of the streams, carelessness on the part of occupiers of premises by the stream side sometimes give rise to pollution.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town is all conveyed to the Sewage Farm, situated in the Skerne Valley about a mile to the south of the town. Storm overflows are provided at certain points. A scheme for the re-organization of the methods of sewage disposal has been decided on; and will, it is hoped, soon be put in force.

Closet Accommodation.—In many of the older houses in the Borough the closet accommodation consists of a privy with a midden attached. 777 conveniences of this type have been dealt with during the year. According to a recent count by the Borough Surveyor there are in the town 1,267 old privy

middens, 6,660 small ashpit privies, 510 separate ashpits, 172 privy pans, and 7,444 water closets. The conversion of these conveniences to water carriage is going on at a satisfactory rate; in these cases wall tipping bins are introduced for house refuse.

Scavenging.—As in previous years the contents of the small combined Privies and Ashpits are removed once a week. The large midden privies of which there are now 1,267 have their refuse removed about once in three weeks. As this number diminishes it should be possible to remove their contents still more frequently; they constitute a menace to the Public health and are a source of serious food pollution. It is of great importance, too, that midden steads in connexion with stables should be cleared at least once a week. During the hot weather this question receives special attention from the Sanitary Department. It is to be hoped that the efforts made by the Health Committee and by the public press to call attention to the serious danger arising from flies in the hot weather will be successful in diminishing this danger to health, which is especially important in the case of young children. The Health Visitors are doing valuable work in this connexion.

The Work of the Sanitary Inspectors and other Officers engaged in sanitary work, is described in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which is printed herewith. This report gives particulars of the work done during the year to protect the food supply. The samples of milk taken were usually of remarkably good quality, as shewn by chemical analysis, and it is to be hoped that the powers of local authorities will be extended so that the public may be further protected from the dangers caused by the existence of tubercle bacilli.

Details with regard to Meat Inspection will be found on pages 42-44. I wish to call special attention to the manner in which this very important work has been carried out, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that this has been done almost

without friction. The standard set by this department is generally accepted as a fair and just one by the leading tradesmen concerned. The fact that there are 37 private slaughter houses existing in the Borough makes the labour entailed in meat inspection very heavy.

Tuberculosis Order, 1913.—This Order is administered by the Market Superintendent, who under its provisions dealt with 10 cows, suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis, from the time the Order came into force on May 1st, 1913, to February, 1914. Three of these animals were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and two from Johne's Disease.

Food and Drugs Acts.—These Acts have been administered in a highly satisfactory manner; particulars will be found on pages 40-42.

Housing and Town Planning.—The work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, is described on pages 48 and 49.

The rapid growth of the town makes it very important that a Town Planning Scheme should be drawn up without delay. The best interests of the town require that the overcrowding of houses on area which has been taking place up to recent times should be stopped, and that the amenities of the neighbourhood should be preserved.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector acts as Inspector under the Shops Act, 1912, and particulars of the work done during the year under this Act will be found on pages 46 and 47.

There are in the Borough ten common lodging houses, five tripe preparers, two gut scrapers, one bone boiler, five fat renderers or fat extractors, forty-two fish fryers, eleven rag and bone dealers and one fellmonger.

The above premises have been regularly inspected—see pages 45 and 48.

The following Acts of Public Health interest have been adopted in the Borough:—

Baths and Wash-houses Acts of 1846 and 1847.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except sections 48, 82, 83, 92, and 94).

The most important local Act dealing with Public Health matters is the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872. This Act conferred on the Darlington Council powers with regard to closing property unfit for human habitation, of the same character as those contained in the most recent Acts.

On May 30th, 1911, an Order was obtained from the Local Government Board, under Section 50 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, declaring the trades of fat melter or fat extractor, fish fryer, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer, and candle maker within the Borough to be offensive trades.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

JNO. R. COPPING, A. R. SAN. I.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

DARLINGTON :

JAMES DODDS, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, ETC., NORTHGATE.

—
1914.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1913.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.
GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your information and consideration my Annual Report for 1913.

It will be observed from this Report that the work of the Sanitary Department during the past 12 months has been very heavy and the tendency is to increase rather than decrease.

It is pleasing, however, to record substantial progress in all branches of our work, and to be able to show tangible results for the labour involved.

General Sanitary Work.—It will be observed from the following Table that during the past year 722 Informal Notices were served. In most of these cases the nuisances were abated without any further steps being necessary. During the same period 1,810 Statutory Notices were served in pursuance of your instructions for the abatement of nuisances reported to you in my monthly reports.

Of this number no less than 777 were notices served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the substitution of Water Closets and Ashbins in place of the existing Privies and Ashpits.

Many of the notices which were outstanding at the end of the year have since been complied with and in other cases the work is in hand.

In one case it was necessary to take proceedings against an owner to compel the abatement of a nuisance caused by a choked drain, and the Magistrates ordered the nuisance to be abated forthwith, and the Defendant to pay the costs.

	Number of Informal Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Council.	Number of Nuis- ances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses—Foul Condition ...	17	...	17
—Structural Defects	297	712	485
—Overcrowding ...	2	...	2
Lodging-houses ...	5	2	5
Cowsheds ...	4	2	5
Bakehouses ...	1	...	1
Ashpits and Privies ...	78	801	433
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	4	...	4
Water Closets—Drains stopped up	34	4	38
—Defective fittings ...	37	13	43
Defective Yard Paving ...	50	105	77
House Drainage—Defective Traps	9	16	17
—No disconnection from sewers	28	36	43
Other Faults—Yard, Scullery, Cellar Drains and Down- pipe Spouts stopped up and Defective Drains ...	97	19	108
Water Supply to houses ...	4	1	5
Water Supply to Water Closets ...	4	3	7
Animals and Poultry improperly kept	3	...	3
Smoke Nuisances ...	1	...	1
Defective Sinks or Slopstones ...	18	18	21
Houses not provided with Sinks or Slopstones ...	29	78	36
Total ...	722	1810	1351

Sanitary Conveniences.—The good work accomplished during 1912 and previous years in the substitution of Water Closets and Ashbins for the old fashioned Privy-Middens has been fully maintained during the past year; 777 of these Privy-Middens have been dealt with during the year, in each case the premises constituted an undoubted nuisance and were separately inspected and reported upon to you—359 of such notices have been complied with, and 203 Water Closets have also been substituted during the year in pursuance of notices served during 1912, making a total for the year of 562. In numerous other cases orders have been given to have the necessary work carried out, and in other cases the notices have for special reasons been allowed to stand over.

In many cases where the notices had not been complied with, I received your instructions to carry out the work under the powers conferred by Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and in 7 of such cases affecting 19 houses the work has been completed.

I understand that demand has been made for payment in each of these cases and that in one case affecting 8 houses the owner has appealed to the Local Government Board, and such appeal is now pending.

The total number of notices served during 1912 and 1913 is 1,520, and the number of Water Closets and Ashbins substituted for the old Privy Middens is 1,021.

The number of the old Privies and Middens still remaining is 1,267, and there are also 6,660 Privy-Ashpits, 510 separate Ashpits, 172 Privy Pans, and 7,444 Water Closets.

Infectious Diseases.—288 cases of Scarlet Fever, 129 cases of Diphtheria, 11 cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 46 cases of Erysipelas and 4 cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified during the year, and the necessary enquiries have been made and precautions taken against the spread of infection.

The total number of notifications is very much below the number for the previous year.

The two County Health Visitors who have been allocated to the Borough have taken over the visitation of the cases of Tuberculosis, which has considerably relieved the Inspectors' time.

Factories and Workshops.—The total number of Workshops, including Bakehouses, on the Register for the Borough at the end of the year was 338, and the following is a summary of the various trades represented:—

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	55
Dressmaking, Millinery, &c.	...	...	71
Boot Repairing	...	...	36
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, &c.	...	...	36
Tailors	...	...	33
Plumbers	...	...	15
Blacksmiths	...	...	10
Painters	...	...	13
All other Workshops	...	...	69
Total	...	...	<u>338</u>

The whole of the Workshops were regularly inspected, and the following are particulars of the defects found and dealt with:—

Water Closets—

Filthy Conditions	...	...	6
Drain stopped up	...	...	1
Insufficient Accommodation	...	...	8
Defective Fittings	...	...	7
Defective condition of Urinal	...	...	1
Structural Defects	...	...	2
Defective Ventilation	...	...	2
Want of cleanliness	...	...	4

Overcrowding	...	...	...	2
Fall pipes directly connected to Drain	...			4
Direct communication between Water Closet and Bakehouse	...	...	...	1
Direct communication between Water Closet and Workshop	...	...	...	2
Untrapped opening to Drain	...	...		1
Underground Bakehouse	...	...		1
Total				42

Notices were served in each of the above cases and with 2 exceptions were complied with.

14 notices were received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories during the year referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts, and in each case the matters were taken in hand and the defects remedied.

Outworkers.—During the year I have received lists of outworkers from 8 tradesmen which is not quite satisfactory.

We had only 1 Certified Underground Bakehouse in the Borough and the use of same has now been discontinued.

Food and Drugs.—During the year 148 samples were taken for analysis as follows:—

Article Taken.				No. of Samples.		Genuine.	Adulterated
				Formal.	Informal.		
Milk:--							
Morning samples	...	...	...	49	1	38	12
Afternoon samples	...	...	...	4	...	3	1
Total ...				53	1	41	13
Whiskey	...	...	...	3	41	40	4
Rum	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
Gin	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Mustard	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Yeast	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Bread Meal	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Lard	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	1	2	3	...
Sago	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
				63	85	128	20
				85		20	
Total ...				148		148	

From the above Table it will be seen that the 148 samples are made up as follows:—

Milk	...	...	...	...	54
Spirits	...	...	...	...	50
Provisions, &c.	...	...	...	...	44
Total					<u>148</u>

Of the 54 samples of Milk, 13 were found to be adulterated 23 of the 54 samples were taken from Purveyors of Milk residing within the Borough, and 31 from Purveyors of Milk residing outside the Borough, and 9 of the 13 Adulterated Samples were from Purveyors of Milk residing outside the Borough.

The following are particulars of the average percentages of fat and non-fatty solids:—

				N.F.	
				Fat.	Solids.
Average percentages for the whole 54 samples				3.44	8.71
„	„	for 50 morning	„	3.38	8.71
„	„	for 4 afternoon	„	4.19	8.70
„	„	for 41 genuine	„	3.54	8.85
„	„	for 13 adulterated	„	3.13	8.30

The standard set up in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, is Fat 3% and non-fatty solids 8.5% so that it will be seen that the average of the 54 samples (including the 13 adulterated samples) is well above such standard, and the general supply of milk in the town continues to be of good quality.

With reference to the 13 adulterated samples of milk, in 9 cases letters of warning were written by the Town Clerk to the Purveyors of milk.

In 3 cases proceedings were taken, 2 cases being dismissed, each party to pay their own costs, and in 1 case the Defendant was fined 10s. 0d. and £2 18s. 0d. costs.

The remaining adulterated sample was taken in connexion with one of the above prosecutions.

In 3 cases where Informal samples of Whiskey were below the required strength, Formal samples were subsequently taken, and in 2 cases they were genuine and in 1 case the sample was adulterated. Proceedings were taken and the Defendant was fined £2 and £1 7s. 6d. costs.

In the case of adulterated Rum, proceedings were taken and Defendant was fined £2 and £1 7s. 6d. costs.

It will be observed that the whole of the 44 Informal samples of Provisions, &c., were found to be genuine with the exception of 2 samples of Coffee and these were protected by label.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.—The standard of Food Inspection has been well maintained during the past year.

The approximate number of animals slaughtered during the year is about the same as the previous year, namely:—25,000, of which about 20,000 are sheep and pigs, leaving the number of Beef and Veal animals slaughtered at about 5,000, of which over three-fourths were inspected at the time of slaughter.

With our system of private slaughter-houses, of which there are now 37 in the Borough, the Meat Inspection alone takes up a considerable amount of time, but the time spent in this direction, and also in the systematic inspection of Markets, Fruit Warehouses, Shops, &c., is fully justified by the results attained.

The total weight of food surrendered and destroyed during the year was 13 tons, 18 Cwts., 5 stones, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., the whole of which was voluntarily surrendered to me after inspection and condemnation.

The following is a list of all food surrendered during the year:—

MEAT.				Tons.	Cwts.	Stones	Lbs.
20 Carcasses of Beef (10 Cows, 5 Heifers, 3 Bullocks and 2 Bulls)				4	4	6	0
9 Carcasses of Sheep				0	4	0	2
3 Carcasses of Calves				0	1	5	6
1 Carcass of Pig				0	0	6	7
Beef not in Carcass				0	12	2	12
Pork not in Carcass				0	0	2	8
Mutton not in Carcass				0	0	0	12
Various Organs of Animals (Lungs, Livers, Kidneys, &c.)				0	16	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
FISH, GAME, &c.							
Herrings				0	5	4	0
Mussells				0	2	1	0
Haddock				0	0	0	9
Lobsters				0	0	0	8
17 Rabbits				0	0	1	0
1 Turkey				0	0	0	11
1 Goose				0	0	0	10
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c.							
Cabbages				1	13	0	0
Carrots				2	8	0	0
Parsnips				0	10	0	0
Walnuts				0	4	0	0
Tomatoes				0	1	3	7
Pears				0	7	7	13
Cherries				0	12	3	6
Strawberries				0	0	2	0
Plums				1	13	0	11
Melons				0	0	0	5
Total ...				13	18	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUMMARY.				Tons.	Cwts.	Stones	Lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	5	4	0	5
Organs, Livers, &c.	...	...	...	0	16	2	0½
Fish, Game, &c.	...	...	...	0	8	0	10
Fruit, Vegetables, &c.	...	...	...	7	10	2	0
Total				13	18	5	1½

Slaughter-houses.—The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough on the 31st December, 1913, was 37, as against 38 for the previous year, the use of 1 slaughter-house having been discontinued.

During the year 1 application was received for a licence to erect a slaughter-house at the rear of a shop and premises in Hollyhurst Road, but was not granted.

Of the 37 slaughter-houses, 11 are licensed and 26 are not licensed, and the number of Butchers slaughtering in such slaughter-houses is 64.

In February last year a Report was submitted to the Council by the Health and Sanitary Committee dealing with the question of slaughter-houses, and based upon the opinions of the Town Clerk, who had been specially requested to advise upon the matter.

In such Report it was pointed out that the Corporation had power to compel every slaughter-house to be licensed and also that the only persons entitled to slaughter in such slaughter-house are the Licensee himself and his servants.

Recommendations were contained in such Report that the Sanitary Inspector be instructed to issue notices requiring all persons using slaughter-houses within the Borough which were not already licensed to make application for the necessary licences, and also that the Committee be authorised to report further as to a convenient site for a public abattoir, and as to the cost of erecting and equipping the same.

This report was adopted by the Council and in pursuance

of your instructions a letter was sent by me to the respective occupiers of the 26 slaughter-houses which are not licensed requesting them to make application for such licence.

The matter was taken up on behalf of the Butchers by the Darlington and District Butchers' Association and is still pending.

Offensive Trades.—During the year 4 applications were received to establish offensive trades in the Borough, 2 were granted and 2 refused.

The number of offensive trades now upon the Register is as follows:—

- 1 Bone Boiler.
- 2 Gut Scrapers.
- 1 Tripe Boiling only.
- 2 Fish Fryers.
- 1 Fellmonger.
- 4 Fat Rendering and Tripe Boiling.
- 1 Fat Rendering only.

The total number of Fried Fish Shops in the Borough is 42, but, with the exception of the 2 mentioned above, they were established prior to the Order under which they were scheduled as Offensive Trades, coming into operation.

A series of Bye-laws for controlling all Offensive Trades has just been prepared by the Town Clerk which, when approved by the Council and confirmed by the Local Government Board and operative, will be of great assistance in demanding a proper and satisfactory standard of cleanliness and method in carrying on such businesses.

All premises where Offensive Trades are carried on have been frequently inspected, and whilst on the whole such businesses are fairly well conducted, in several cases improvements and alterations have been made at my suggestion and further improvements are also necessary, particularly in some of the

Fried Fish Shops which we will be able to deal with under the new Bye-laws.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—There were 23 Cowsheds on the Register at the end of 1913, as compared with 25 at the end of 1912.

During the year the use of 4 Cowsheds was discontinued and 2 additional ones were registered.

There are 103 Milksellers on the Register, as compared with 98 for the previous year. 8 Milksellers having discontinued and 13 added to the Register.

The various premises have been frequently inspected during the year and on the whole are fairly well kept.

Notices were served in respect of 6 Cowsheds during the year requiring the occupiers to remedy certain defects such as defective drainage, light and ventilation, want of cleanliness, and insanitary surroundings.

In 4 cases the requirements of the notices were complied with, in 1 case the use of the Cowshed was discontinued, and in the remaining case the owner has promised to carry out several alterations and improvements and the matter was allowed to stand over for a time.

Living Vans, Tents and Sheds.—We still continue to have trouble in preventing persons with their living vans locating themselves on certain waste lands in the town, particularly at Rise Carr, but it has only been necessary to serve a notice for breach of the Bye-laws relating thereto in one case, verbal warnings to clear out having the desired effect in all other cases.

Shops Act, 1912-13.—During the year a Petition was received from the Darlington Chamber of Trade requesting the Council to make an Order in pursuance of this Act, fixing the half holiday and also the hours of closing in connection with the following trades:—

Ironmongers and Hardwaremen.

Plumbers and Glaziers.

House Furnishers.

Glass and China Dealers.

Sewing Machine Dealers.

Jewellers.

Stationers.

Toy and Fancy Dealers.

Boot and Shoe Dealers.

Hairdressers.

Photographers.

Drapers, Hosiers, &c.

Painters and Paperhangers.

Musical Instrument Dealers.

Saddlers and Harness Makers.

Dyers and;

Opticians.

The necessary enquiries were made and a vote taken by the Town Clerk, but after due consideration by the Committee they decided not to make any recommendation to the Council with respect to same and no Order was made.

There are 2 compulsory Orders in operation affecting respectively Shops in which is carried on the Sale of Meat, and Shops in which is carried on the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers.

A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time is taken up in securing the due observance of the various provisions of the Act.

Whilst the Act is loyally carried out by the general body of traders, considerable difficulty has been experienced with the small Shop-keepers and particularly those carrying on a mixed business and keeping open for the sale of exempted articles.

I have reported several cases where offences had been committed by the Sale of Articles which were not exempted, not exhibiting the necessary notices prescribed by the Act, and also by breaches of the Closing Order relating to the Sale of Fruit, Vegetables or Flowers; in each case Letters of Warning were sent by the Town Clerk which had the desired effect.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are 10 Common Lodging Houses on the Register, the same number as last year, but the accommodation has been increased from 418 to 428.

The whole of the Lodging Houses are regularly inspected and the Bye-laws fairly well observed.

7 Informal Notices have been served during the year for the abatement of nuisances, and 5 of such Notices have been complied with.

At one Lodging House the kitchen accommodation was insufficient, the lavatory accommodation for the Lodgers inadequate, and the ventilation of the kitchen and several of the bedrooms was not satisfactory, and after discussing the matter fully with the proprietor, he had considerable alterations and improvements carried out to meet our requirements.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—During the year 1,354 houses were inspected and 75 Informal and 26 Formal Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of certain defects and were complied with except in the case of 5 Informal and 10 Formal Notices which are still outstanding.

The total number of houses that have been inspected during 1912 and 1913 is 1,811, and when the whole of the houses in the Borough affected by Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, have been primarily inspected, and on our Books, it is intended to go over them all very carefully a second time, test all drains where thought necessary

and then deal with such houses under the Section referred to in order to have the necessary repairs carried out.

During the year 8 houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation under the Powers contained in the Darlington Extension and Improvement Act, 1872.

In conclusion I would tender my thanks to the Staff for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. COPPING,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF DARLINGTON DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	52,519	1,575	..	30.4	765	14.6	20	6	187	119	751	14.3
1909	53,646	1,511	..	28.0	716	13.3	16	14	154	102	714	13.3
1910	54,779	1,451	..	26.5	718	13.1	26	17	152	105	709	12.9
1911	55,911	1,500	1,456	26.8	830	14.8	18	25	202	135	837	15.0
1912	57,104	1,454	1,456	25.5	713	12.5	18	18	123	84	713	12.5
1913	58,295	1,555	1,555	26.7	825	14.2	38	21	144	93	808	13.9

Area of Borough in Acres .. 3,956.

Total population at all ages 55,633
 Number of inhabited houses 12,289
 Average number of persons per house.. 4.52

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1913, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WARD AND AGE.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole Borough.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.						Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.						
	At Ages—Years.							North	East	North-West	West	South	Central	North	East	North-West	West	South	Central	Total
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65														65 and upwards.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	129	3	35	61	12	15	3	37	29	24	16	10	13	35	25	21	12	8	11	112
Erysipelas	46	..	1	3	1	11	17	9	9	4	1	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	288	4	77	179	20	8	..	50	54	87	18	40	39	47	53	82	13	38	36	269
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	2	3	4	2	4	4	..	2	1	..	4	4	..	2	1	..	11
Enteric Fever	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	129	..	..	19	24	63	18	27	27	26	7	25	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	112	3	23	50	17	13	4	27	22	24	8	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	719	10	136	314	79	116	44	20	145	166	53	102	98	86	82	103	27	47	47	392

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITALS { Borough Fever Hospital, Hunden's Lane, Darlington, 112 beds used for Enteric and Scarlet Fevers and Diphtheria. Four Ward Blocks and Discharge Block.
Borough Smallpox Hospital on the Eastern Boundary of the Borough—35 beds.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.										Total deaths whether of residents or non-residents in institutions in the district.
				All ages.	Under one year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes	Certified ..	..	768	135	29	48	29	41	100	166	14	137		
	Uncertified ..	..	40	9	1	1	1	..	3	11	202	..		
Enteric Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Measles	..	9	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Scarlet Fever	..	7	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	7		
Whooping Cough.. ..	..	6	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Diphtheria and Croup	..	12	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	12		
Influenza	..	19	..	1	1	..	3	3	4	7	1	1		
Erysipelas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	56	..	..	..	2	15	29	8	2	16			
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	17	3	3	6	4	..	..	1	..	3			
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	16	1	3	4	3	1	..	3	1	6			
Cancer, malignant disease	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	12	32	21	16			
Rheumatic Fever	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2			
Meningitis	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..			
Organic Heart Disease	..	61	2	..	..	3	1	9	25	21	4			
Bronchitis	..	55	7	4	3	..	1	3	10	27	1			
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	40	7	4	5	1	2	5	7	9	7			
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1			
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	36	23	6	4	1	..	1	..	1	3			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5			
Cirrhosis of Liver.. ..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	2			
Alcoholism	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..			
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	5	8	7	5			
Puerperal Fever	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1			
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth	..	70	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	24	3	1	..	2	5	3	4	6	14			
Suicide	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..			
Other Defined Diseases	..	232	21	2	4	3	6	21	52	123	59			
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	16	..	1	..	1	..	2	10	2	2			
Totals				808	144	30	49	30	41	103	177	234	169	
Sub-Entry: Included in Other Defined Diseases... Tetanus				1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1913 NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks	4 Weeks—3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified		38	9	5	3	55	26	22	16	16	135
	Uncertified		6	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	1	9
Smallpox			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup			..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Convulsions			10	1	..	..	11	2	1	1	1	16
Laryngitis			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis			..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	7
Pneumonia (all forms)			..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	7
Diarrhœa			..	..	..	1	1	3	4	4	3	15
Enteritis			..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	7
Gastritis			..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Syphilis			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rickets			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suffocation, overlying			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Injury at birth			1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis			1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations			2	2	..	..	4	5	1	..	1	11
Premature birth			22	4	..	1	27	1	..	..	..	28
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus			7	2	4	2	15	8	5	1	1	30
Other Causes			1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4
Totals			44	9	5	4	62	27	22	16	17	144

Net Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,495 ; illegitimate, 60.

Net Deaths in the year :—Legitimate infants, 136 ; illegitimate infants, 8.

TABLE VI.—NET DEATHS DURING 1913 OF PERSONS BELONGING TO DARLINGTON,
CAUSES, AND QUARTERS IN WHICH THE DEATHS OCCURRED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.																Total Deaths :													
	North.				East.				North-West.				West.								South.				Central.					
	182				135				155				83				108				144									
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	For Whole Year.					
In Quarters				In Quarters				In Quarters				In Quarters				In Quarters				In Quarters										
Total Deaths from all Causes ..	807																													
All Causes—																									767					
Certified ..	44	50	31	45	34	32	26	39	54	23	27	42	16	26	21	18	33	30	20	20	48	37	21	30	229	198	146	194	40	
Uncertified ..	4	1	3	4	2	2	..	..	3	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	2	3	16	6	9	9	767	
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	3	..	..	9	
Scarlet Fever ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	7	
Whooping Cough ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6	
Diphtheria and Croup..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	5	1	..	6	12	
Influenza ..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	9	3	2	5	19	
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Tetanus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	2	8	1	5	2	3	2	2	2	..	2	5	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	2	5	4	1	2	14	18	8	16	56
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	8	5	..	17	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	7	1	5	3	16	
Cancer, Malignant Diseases ..	3	1	..	3	6	2	2	2	2	6	1	1	3	2	4	7	2	3	3	3	3	..	2	2	4	20	13	15	17	65

TABLE VII. SCARLET FEVER, 1913.

Cases distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and Months of Year.

Ages.	First Quarter			Tot'l	Second Quarter			Tot'l	Third Quarter			Tot'l	Fourth Quarter			Tot'l	Total for Whole Year	Admitted to Hospital	Isolated at Home
	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	July	August	Sept.	3rd Quarter	October	Nov.	Dec.	4th Quarter			
Under 1 year	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	2
1—5	18	8	5	31	3	5	4	12	1	3	7	11	12	7	4	23	77	72	5
5—15	28	15	16	59	13	23	8	44	6	9	16	31	19	11	15	45	179	169	10
15—25	3	3	2	8	3	1	..	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	4	20	19	1
25—45	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	8	7	1
45—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	51	27	23	101	21	29	14	64	8	13	27	48	32	21	22	75	288	269	19
Poll. Dist. 1	4	3	1	8	1	4	..	5	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	17	16	1
„ 2	3	..	2	5	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	9	9	..
„ 3	5	..	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	7	1
„ 4	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	7	7	..
„ 5	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	3	9	8	1
North Ward	14	4	4	22	4	6	2	12	2	2	3	7	2	4	3	9	50	47	3
„ 6	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
„ 7	2	1	2	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	8	..
„ 8	4	1	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	4	5	3	1	..	4	15	14	1
„ 9	2	8	1	11	3	4	1	8	..	1	1	2	2	4	..	6	27	27	..
East Ward	10	12	3	25	4	5	2	11	..	2	5	7	5	6	..	11	54	53	1
„ 10	2	1	..	3	..	2	2	4	2	1	..	3	1	2	2	5	15	15	..
„ 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5	8	9	8	1
„ 12	4	1	..	5	3	1	1	5	..	1	7	8	7	2	3	12	30	27	3
„ 13	3	..	2	5	..	3	3	6	..	3	1	4	6	..	1	7	22	21	1
„ 14	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	4	3	1	..	4	11	11	..
N. W. Ward	10	2	3	15	4	6	6	16	3	8	9	20	20	5	11	36	87	82	5
„ 15	3	1	..	4	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	12	10	2
„ 16	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
West Ward	4	2	..	6	1	4	2	7	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	18	13	5
„ 17	3	1	4	8	1	2	..	3	1	..	4	5	2	..	..	2	18	18	..
„ 18	1	2	..	3	4	4	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	18	17	1
„ 19	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	4	3	1
South Ward	4	3	5	12	5	6	2	13	1	..	5	6	2	3	4	9	40	38	2
„ 20	5	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	5	15	13	2
„ 21	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	6	5	1
„ 22	4	1	5	10	3	1	..	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	18	18	..
Cent'l Ward	9	4	8	21	3	2	..	5	1	1	4	6	2	2	3	7	39	36	3
Whole Borough	51	27	23	101	21	29	14	64	8	13	27	48	32	21	22	75	288	269	19

For description and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE VIII. DIPHTHERIA, 1913.

Cases distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and Months of Year.

Ages.	First Quarter			Tot'l	Second Quarter			Tot'l	Third Quarter			Tot'l	Fourth Quarter				Tot'l	Total for whole year	Admitted to Hospital	Isolated at Home
	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	July	August	Sept.	3rd Quarter	October	Nov.	Dec.	4th Quarter				
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	1	
1—5	6	4	3	13	4	2	..	6	2	3	..	5	4	2	5	11	35	30	5	
5—15	5	2	5	12	1	2	1	4	2	3	12	17	12	6	10	28	61	56	5	
15—25	3	2	3	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	12	11	1	
25—45	3	1	1	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	5	15	11	4	
45—65	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	
65—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	17	10	13	40	5	7	1	13	5	8	15	28	18	10	20	48	129	112	17	
Poll. Dist. 1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	12	1	1	14	20	18	2	
„ 2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	4	7	11	11	..	
„ 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	4	5	5	..	
„ 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	
North Ward	4	..	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	5	12	9	5	26	37	35	2	
„ 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
„ 7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	2	
„ 8	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	9	10	14	14	..	
„ 9	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	4	2	2	1	5	..	..	1	1	12	10	2	
East Ward	1	2	1	4	2	4	..	6	2	2	2	6	..	1	12	13	29	25	4	
„ 10	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	
„ 11	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	1	6	5	1	
„ 12	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	7	1	
„ 13	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
„ 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N. W. Ward	5	3	4	12	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	11	1	..	..	1	24	21	3	
„ 15	..	1	3	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	9	9	..	
„ 16	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	7	3	4	
West Ward	3	2	3	8	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	2	5	16	12	4	
„ 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
„ 18	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	5	..	
„ 19	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	
South Ward	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	1	..	1	2	10	8	2	
„ 20	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	
„ 21	3	..	2	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	
„ 22	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	
Cent'l Ward	4	1	3	8	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	13	11	2	
Whole Borough	17	10	13	40	5	7	1	13	5	8	15	28	18	10	20	48	129	112	17	

For description and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE IX. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1913.

Cases notified, distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and Months of Year.

Ages	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter			Fourth Quarter			Total for whole year
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—15	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	2	3	1	18
15—25	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	23
25—45	5	14	10	6	4	3	5	3	6	3	2	2	63
45—65	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	2	18
65—	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5
Total	7	21	16	16	9	8	9	9	10	8	8	6	127
Poll. Dist. 1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
.. 2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	7
.. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
.. 4	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
.. 5	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
North Ward	1	5	3	4	3	2	..	3	1	2	2	1	27
.. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. 7	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7
.. 8	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	8
.. 9	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	11
East Ward	1	5	3	3	3	..	..	1	5	1	3	1	26
.. 10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
.. 11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
.. 12	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	6
.. 13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
.. 14	2	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	13
N. W. Ward	2	7	2	2	..	2	4	1	..	2	1	2	25
.. 15	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
.. 16	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4
West Ward	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7
.. 17	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	13
.. 18	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	6
.. 19	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	6
South Ward	1	1	5	4	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	25
.. 20	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	7
.. 21	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
.. 22	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	7
Cent'l Ward	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	17
Whole Borough	7	21	16	16	9	8	9	9	10	8	8	6	127

For descriptions and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE IXA. TUBERCULOSIS (other than Pulmonary), 1913.
Cases notified, distributed in Age Groups, Wards, Polling Districts, and
Months of Year.

Ages	First Quarter	Total	Second Quarter	Total	Third Quarter	Total	Fourth Quarter	Total	Total for whole year
	January February March	1st Quarter	April May June	2nd Quarter	July August Sept	3rd Quarter	Oct. Nov. Dec.	4th Quarter	
Under 1 year	1 ..	1	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	1 1 ..	2	3
1—5	4 3	7	1 3 2	6	1 2 2	5	2 3 ..	5	23
5—15	22 1	29	2 4 ..	6	1 1 1	9	.. 2 4	6	50
15—25	5 3	8	1 2 1	4	 1	1	1 2 1	4	17
25—45	2 2	4	1 1 3	5	2	2	.. 2 ..	2	13
45—65	2 ..	2	 1	1	1	1	.. .. ..	..	4
65—	2 ..	2	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	2
Total	38 15	53	5 10 7	22	5 3 10	18	4 10 5	19	112
Poll. Dist. 1	.. 2	2	2 1 1	4	 1	1	.. 3 ..	3	10
" 2	2 ..	2	.. 1 2	3	1	1	.. 1 ..	1	7
" 3	3 ..	3	 1	1	.. .. ..	..	.. 1 ..	1	5
" 4	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. 1	1	.. .. ..	..	1
" 5	1 ..	1	1 1 1	3	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	4
North Ward	6 2	8	3 3 5	11	1 .. 2	3	.. 5 ..	5	27
" 6	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	..
" 7	2 2	4	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	4
" 8	3 2	5	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	1 1 1	3	8
" 9	3 1	4	.. 3 ..	3	 1	1	 2	2	10
East Ward	8 5	13	.. 3 ..	3	 1	1	1 1 3	5	22
" 10	2 ..	2	.. .. ..	..	.. 1 1	2	.. .. ..	..	4
" 11	.. 1	1	.. .. ..	..	1	1	.. 1 ..	1	3
" 12	1 ..	1	1 1 ..	2	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	3
" 13	1 ..	1	.. .. ..	..	.. .. 2	2	.. .. ..	..	3
" 14	5 2	7	.. .. ..	..	.. 2 2	4	.. .. ..	..	11
N. W. Ward	9 3	12	1 1 ..	2	1 3 5	9	.. 1 ..	1	24
" 15	1 ..	1	.. 1 ..	1	1 .. 1	2	2	2	6
" 16	.. ..	..	.. 1 ..	1	.. .. ..	..	.. .. 1	1	2
West Ward	1 ..	1	.. 2 ..	2	1 .. 1	2	2 .. 1	3	8
" 17	2 3	5	1 .. 1	2	1	1	.. 2 1	3	11
" 18	1 1	2	.. .. ..	..	1	1	.. .. ..	..	3
" 19	1 ..	1	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	1
South Ward	4 4	8	1 .. 1	2	2	2	.. 2 1	3	15
" 20	4 ..	4	 1	1	 1	1	1	1	7
" 21	2 ..	2	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	2
" 22	4 1	5	.. 1 ..	1	.. .. ..	..	.. 1 ..	1	7
Cent'l Ward	10 1	11	.. 1 1	2	 1	1	1 1 ..	2	16
Whole Borough	38 15	53	5 10 7	22	5 3 10	18	4 10 5	19	112

For description and populations of Polling Districts see pages 5 and 6.

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1913, TAKEN DAILY
AT THE SOUTH PARK, DARLINGTON.

MONTH.	Barometer Reading. (Inches.)		Temperature Registered. (Degrees Fahr.)		Total Rainfall (in inches).	Greatest Rainfall in any 24 hours.	Date of Greatest Fall.	Number of days on which rain fell .01 inches or more.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
January ..	..	28.9	52	15	3.87	.67	5th	21
February ..	..	29.3	52	22	.94	.32	7th	11
March ..	..	28.5	55	24	3.90	.68	22nd	21
April ..	..	28.8	65	29	4.60	.91	28th	14
May ..	..	29.4	73	32	2.20	.65	8th	11
June ..	..	29.4	77	38	.83	.23	6th	13
July ..	..	29.6	74	42	.51	.29	3rd	5
August ..	..	29.6	82	40	1.82	.40	22nd	11
September ..	..	29.1	73	32	3.23	.78	19th	12
October ..	..	29.1	60	.8	2.29	.86	7th	21
November ..	..	28.9	57	28	1.66	.36	20th	19
December ..	..	28.9	55	15	1.50	.38	29th	8
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	26.85	..	..	167
Averages ..	..	..	..	..	2.24	..	..	13.75

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

S. G. MOSTYN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

DARLINGTON :

JAMES DODDS, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER, &C., NORTHGATE.

1914.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Elementary
Education Sub-Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present for your consideration my Third Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the Borough, the Sixth Report presented by your School Medical Officers.

No important alteration was made in the methods of School Medical Inspection during the past year, though steps were taken to devise a scheme for the more extended inspection and the treatment required by the Board of Education during 1914. All children belonging to the groups of "entrants" and "leavers" were examined, and in addition others were inspected to whom the teachers had drawn attention, or in whom defects had been found at previous visits.

Parents were always invited to attend the inspections and 729 were present; 48 per cent. in the case of children at age four, 50 per cent. for age five, and 15.5 per cent. for age 13; the percentage of parents attending in the case of the "entrants" is higher than in the previous year. A large number of the parents take great interest in the examination of their children.

The School Nurse assisted as before at the inspections by taking the weights and heights, and by helping the children with their clothes.

The total number examined at the inspections was 2,515, made up as in the table below;—

TABLE I.—Children Examined during the Year.

			Age 4	Age 5	Age 13	Other Ages	Total
BOYS	..	..	288	326	429	189	1232
GIRLS	..	..	248	360	410	265	1283
Total	..	..	536	686	839	454	2515

When any remediable defect was noticed, the parent was advised as to the need of treatment, verbally if present, otherwise by letter, or, for special reasons, by a visit of the School Nurse. After a month or more the School Nurse again visited the home to see what had been done, and, where the results were not satisfactory, urged further treatment. As in previous years, these visits were not resented; the Nurse is welcomed and her advice is asked on other points. Directions to treat minor defects, excluding verminous conditions were given in 978 instances. Table II. sets out the results obtained, as far as can be ascertained.

TABLE II. Result of Advice Given to Parents.

DISEASE.	Number where advice was attended to.			Number where advice was not attended to.			Percentage attended to.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Pediculi : nits ..	15	104	119	—	—	—	100
Skin disease ..	10	11	21	—	—	—	100
Teeth ..	41	34	75	135	139	274	21
Enlarged tonsils ..	38	21	59	71	48	119	33
Adenoids—advised breathing exercises..	23	10	33	3	1	4	89
Adenoids referred for operation ..	11	14	25	15	13	28	47
Enlarged glands ..	1	5	6	1	3	4	60
Squint ..	10	5	15	11	12	23	39
External eye disease	6	6	12	1	—	1	92
Defective vision ..	13	18	31	39	60	99	24
Ear discharge ..	6	8	14	2	4	6	70
Deafness ..	4	—	4	2	3	5	44
Other diseases ..	27	36	63	13	14	27	70

Last year I remarked, "It will be noticed that the percentage of cases attended to is smallest for defective teeth, defective vision, enlarged tonsils, and squint. With regard to teeth, though many parents are concerned about the condition of their children's teeth, this is far from being general; frequently no care is taken of the temporary teeth and the permanent teeth make their appearance in mouths already full of decay. The expense involved in a visit to the dentist is the principal cause why the permanent teeth are neglected; worthless and decayed teeth are retained and infect others. Expense and ill founded optimism that things will come right of themselves also account for neglect of defective vision, tonsils, and adenoids. Squint needs skilled attention, and parents are, in general, unaware of the importance of early treatment, and do not know that soon after squint begins there is a probability that one eye will become almost useless for vision. It is to be feared that neglect of these important defects is not likely to disappear under present conditions."

It is gratifying to note that this year 15 out of 39 cases of squint received attention, while last year only 2 cases out of 14 were attended to. In other respects the percentages of cases attended to, remain about the same as for last year. The scheme for treatment which will come into force during 1914 may be expected to improve these results.

The table below gives the height and weight of the children examined during the year, and for comparison corresponding numbers obtained elsewhere. I have added the figures for eight and twelve years of age, as these groups will be inspected under the extended scheme of the Board of Education.

TABLE III. Height and Weight in relation to Age and Sex.

Boys' Height in Inches.							Boys' Weight in Pounds.					Average Age of Darlington Children Examined.	
Age.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.	Darlington, 1913.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.		Darlington, 1913.
4-5	38.7	38.8	38.5	38.6	..	39	35.9	36.2	35.5	36.1	..	36.3	4½
5-6	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.8	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.8	5½
8-9	47.0	47.1	46.9	46.6	..	..	50.4	51.4	50.2	49.9	..	..	..
12-13	55.0	55.2	54.7	54.9	..	..	72.9	73.4	71.5	72.5	..	..	..
13-14	56.1	56.1	56.1	55.7	55.7	55.6	77.5	77.9	77.2	76.9	77.4	76.2	13½

Girls' Height in Inches.							Girls' Weight in Pounds.					Average Age of Darlington Children Examined.	
Age.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.	Darlington, 1913.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	Durham County 1912.		Darlington, 1913.
4-5	38.6	39.1	38.1	38.5	..	38.3	34.9	35.1	34.6	34.9	..	35.1	4½
5-6	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.6	37.6	38.0	37.3	37.4	37.2	38.1	5½
8-9	46.3	46.4	46.3	46.1	..	..	48.9	49.0	48.9	48.7	..	..	..
12-13	54.6	54.5	54.9	54.6	..	..	73.9	74.6	72.3	73.3	..	..	..
13-14	56.9	57.1	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.7	80.0	81.1	79.2	79.5	80.0	78.7	13½

The weights and heights given for England, County areas, Urban areas, and North of England are from a Table prepared by Doctors Tuxford and Glegg, those for Durham from the County Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE IV.
Infectious Disease in Relation to Age and Sex.

	Age 4.		Age 5		Age 13.	
	Boys (288)	Girls (248)	Boys (326)	Girls (360)	Boys (429)	Girls (410)
	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage	Per- centage
Measles	67	70	68	78	96	90
Whooping Cough ..	29	28	28	46	47	62
Chickenpox ..	17	18	17	14	30	53
Scarlet Fever ..	8	7	8	9	15	37
Diphtheria ..	..	2	2	1	5	6

This table gives the percentage of the children stated, at the times of inspection, to have previously suffered from the ordinary infectious diseases.

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent last year than in 1912, but as might be expected the lessened incidence is not shewn in this table, the figures in which result from the epidemic history of the town for a number of previous years.

The following cases of infectious disease were reported by the teachers during the year:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	158
Measles	...	...	...	153
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	42
Diphtheria	...	...	...	58
Ringworm	...	...	...	100
Chickenpox	...	...	...	83
Mumps	...	...	...	392
Other Conditions	...	...	...	40

1,026

This number is larger than last year, the increase being almost all due to mumps. There was no great outbreak of infectious disease among the School children during the year, and it was not necessary to close any Schools or Departments on this account.

TABLE V. Pages 78—81.

Statistical information with regard to the results found at the times of inspection will be found in the table at the end of this report; the form there used being that recommended by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education.

Clothing and Footgear.—The results are about the same as for last year, the defects, as before, are rather due to want of repair than to insufficiency.

Cleanliness of Head.—The results are better than last year, the percentage of unclean heads was 3.5 compared with 4.9 in 1912.

Cleanliness of Body.—The proportion of verminous children was only 6 per thousand; in 1912 it was 50 per cent. greater. General dirtiness was rather higher than in 1912. The School Nurse paid 666 home visits in connexion with cases of uncleanness. She also paid 188 visits to 11 Schools for the purpose of examining all the children for the presence of vermin. In all 4,636 different children were thus examined. Of these 654 were found to have vermin or nits in their hair, and 23 had vermin on their bodies. At six of the Schools the children were examined before and after the holidays at Easter, Midsummer, and Christmas. Of 1,939 children at these Schools, 313 had verminous heads and 10 vermin in their clothes, of these 313, the number found free from vermin at the latter examinations was as follows:—before Easter 99, after Easter 127, before Midsummer 154, after Midsummer 170, before Christmas 230, and after Christmas 238.

At the remaining 5 Schools, out of 1,626 children examined, 341 had verminous heads; of these 189 were clean at the end of the year. On the whole there was less uncleanness of this kind than in the previous year.

Nutrition.—This was rather better than in 1912.

Nose and Throat.—The results were much the same as in 1912, 116 children, not belonging to the selected age groups, were specially examined, and found to have enlarged tonsils or adenoids.

External Eye Disease.—The results were rather better than in 1912.

Ear Disease.—There is a good deal of neglect on the part of parents in connection with discharges from the ears. The treatment scheme which will be begun in 1914 should lead to good results with cases of this kind.

Teeth.—The percentage with sound teeth is lower than in the previous year. The advantages of good teeth are not yet realised by the parents, it is to be hoped that the appointment of a School Dentist will have a valuable educational effect on public opinion.

Heart and Circulation.—Twenty-two cases of heart disease were detected at the routine inspections; the previous year there were eighteen.

Lungs Tuberculosis.—Two cases of suspected tuberculosis of the lungs were found at the time of inspection. Two cases of this disease and three suspected cases were found among the special cases. It must be remembered that the number of cases of tuberculosis found at the Schools is not a fair measure of the amount of this disease among children in the town as acute cases will not be able to attend School.

Nervous System.—Eleven cases of diseases of the nervous system were found this year, in the previous year there were four such cases.

Skin.—Eighteen cases of ringworm of the head were found among "entrants and leavers" and 15 among special cases. In addition to these other children were sent by the teachers or School Nurse to be seen by the School Medical Officer. In

all 133 examinations were made for ringworm at the Education Offices. Several cases occurred where the mothers attempted to hide the existence of ringworm in order to prevent their children from losing their School attendances. At one School there was a considerable outbreak of this unpleasant disease. The installation of an X Ray Apparatus should greatly diminish the prevalence of this ailment, and effect saving in grant. A case of ringworm untreated may last for more than two years, one treated by ointments usually takes 5 months or more, with the X Rays a case is usually well in 5 weeks.

Rickets.—Twenty-three children were found to have rickets among those belonging to the groups, and nine among those specially examined.

Mental Condition.—The mental conditions are estimated by the teachers.

Vision.—The examination of the sight shews that the children's eyes are much as in other districts. In some Schools this examination is difficult on account of defective lighting and the small size of the room available. During the year only the "leavers" and special cases had their eyesight examined. It is not possible to make this examination as a matter of routine with "entrants."

Miscellaneous Work.—The visits paid to the homes by the School Nurse during the year were as follows:—

General visits (to follow up advice of School Medical Officer) ...	959
Visits on account of verminous conditions ...	666
Miscellaneous Visits ...	645
Total ...	2270

There are at present one deaf girl and three deaf boys from the Darlington area in attendance at a Special School in the neighbourhood.

There is no other special provision made for the physically defective.

Two Candidates for Industrial Schools were examined by the School Medical Officer during the year.

At the end of the year there were 14 boys and 8 girls on the register of the Special School for the mentally defective. During the year 1 girl left on account of age and 1 on account of illness. 4 boys and 1 girl were admitted during the year.

Children were seen at the Education Offices by the School Medical Officer on three afternoons a week during term time; some were brought by their parents, but most were sent by the Head Teachers or the Attendance Officer.

The reasons for these examinations were:—

Ringworm	...	...	...	73
Defective Sight	...	...	...	12
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Glands	...	...	...	1
Fitness for Open Air School	...	...	...	40
Deafness	...	...	...	3
Admission to Industrial Schools	...	...	...	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	76

Total ... 273

Sixteen Candidates for Pupil Teacherships and three for Student Teacherships were medically examined and reported on.

The Open Air School.—This School was carried on during the School terms from 8th July to 10th October, in the field adjoining Dodmire School, the arrangements being much as in the previous year.

Twenty girls varying in age from ten to thirteen years were chosen by the School Medical Officer from among Candidates nominated by the Head Teachers. Twelve were chosen on ac-

count of large tonsils, adenoids, or enlarged glands in the neck, five were ill nourished, two were anæmic, two shewed signs of pulmonary tuberculosis, one suffered from lupus, one from hæmophilia, two from heart disease, and one from rheumatism. As in previous years, the children benefitted greatly by the open air life, and no bad effects could be traced to exposure.

School Medical Work during 1914.—In consequence of the revised regulations under which grants will be made for the medical inspection and treatment of School Children (Cd. 7,041 and Circular 823), considerable changes will be made in 1914 in the School Medical Service. The principal alterations are as follows: An additional group of Children—of age 12 to 13—will be inspected in the year beginning the 1st April, 1914, and in the year beginning the 1st April, 1915, the groups examined will be “entrants,” age 8 to 9, and age 12 to 13. The Board of Education also lay stress on the importance of including in the School Medical Service provision and arrangements for following up cases of defect found in the course of medical inspection, and for securing the medical treatment of cases requiring it, and state that these matters will be considered in fixing the rate of grant.

After reports from the Education Secretary and the School Medical Officer, the Education Committee decided on a scheme of which the following are the principal features: the appointment of an Assistant School Medical Officer, the institution of an “inspection clinic,” the treatment of ringworm (by X rays), minor diseases of the skin, ears, and external eyes, minor general ailments, and the examination of sight with a view to the provision of spectacles; it is also proposed to appoint a School Dentist for two or three half days a week, whose work will be directed to preventing decay in the permanent teeth. It is hoped that finally it will be unusual for a Scholar to leave the Public Elementary Schools with defective teeth.

TABLE V. Return showing the Physical Condition of Children Inspected.

CONDITION.		Entrants.				Leavers				Total.				Special Cases.					
		Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total			
Total Inspected		..	..	..	..	614	608	1222		429	410	839		1043	1018	2061	189	265	454
1. Clothing.	Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	526	580	1106	91	294	377	671	80	820	957	1777	167	255	422
	Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	88	28	116	9	135	33	168	20	223	61	284	22	10	32
2. Footgear.	Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	481	471	952	78	293	294	587	71	774	765	1549	160	230	390
	Unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	133	137	270	22	126	116	242	29	259	253	512	29	35	64
3. Cleanliness of head.	Clean (no nits, etc.)	..	..	..	..	611	564	1175	96	424	390	814	97	1035	954	1989	188	240	428
	Nits only, Pediculi	..	..	..	..	3	44	47	4	5	20	25	3	8	64	72	1	25	26
4. Cleanliness of body.	Clean	..	..	..	..	604	601	1205	98.6	419	402	821	98	1023	1003	2026	180	260	440
	Dirty	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	1	5	5	10	1	12	10	22	4	3	7
	Pediculi present	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	0.4	5	3	8	1	8	5	13	5	2	7
5. Nutrition.	Excellent	..	..	..	..	289	231	520	43	134	173	307	37	423	404	827	15	19	34
	Normal	..	..	..	..	314	369	683	56	292	231	523	62	606	600	1206	170	237	407
	Below normal	..	..	..	..	11	8	19	1	3	6	9	1	14	14	28	4	9	13
	Bad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.—Continued.

CONDITION.	Entrants.			Leavers.			Total.			Special Cases.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
11. Lungs.												
No disease	609	605	1214	99.3	426	410	836	99.7	1035	1015	2050	99.5
Chronic bronchitis and bronchial catarrh	5	2	7	0.6	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	0.3
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis suspected	..	1	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0.1
Other disease	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0.2	2	..	2	0.1
12. Nervous System.												
No disease	613	605	1218	99.7	424	408	832	99.2	1037	1013	2050	99.5
Epilepsy (major or minor)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chorea	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	0.2	2	..	2	0.1
Other disease	1	3	4	0.3	3	2	5	0.6	4	5	9	0.4
13. Skin.												
No disease.	586	594	1180	96.5	422	400	822	98	1008	994	2002	97.1
Ringworm : Body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ringworm : Head	10	6	16	1.3	2	..	2	0.2	12	6	18	0.9
Impetigo	9	3	12	1	3	1	4	0.5	12	4	16	0.8
Scabies	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.1	1	..	1	..
Other disease	9	5	14	1.2	1	9	10	1.2	10	14	24	1.2
14. Rickets.												
No disease	599	600	1199	98.1	429	410	839	100	1028	1010	2038	98.9
Slight	2	2	4	0.3	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.2
Marked	13	6	19	1.6	..	..	..	..	13	6	19	0.9

15. Deformities.	No deformity Deformity present	609	602	1211	99	427	406	833	99-3	1036	1008	2044	99-2	188	265	453
		..	..	6	11	1	2	4	6	0-7	7	10	17	0-8	1	1
16. Tuberculosis Non-pulmonary.	No disease	606	599	1205	98-6	418	404	822	98	1024	1003	2027	98-3	181	261	442
	Glandular	..	..	8	16	10	6	16	1-9	18	14	32	1-6	4	3	7
	Bones and joints	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0-1	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
	Other forms	..	..	1	0-1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	3
17. Speech.	Not defective	607	606	1213	99-2	420	407	827	98-5	1027	1013	2040	99-0	185	264	449
	Defective articulation	..	..	2	8	4	1	5	0-6	10	3	13	0-6	1	1	2
	Stammering	..	..	1	0-1	5	2	7	0-9	6	2	8	0-4	3	..	3
18. Mental Condition.	Normal	..	..	..	..	343	335	678	81	..	..	..	..	181	154	335
	Dull or backward	..	..	..	..	86	75	161	19	..	..	..	..	8	11	19
	Mentally defective (all grades)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Vision.	6/6 each eye (normal vision)	..	..	..	..	271	229	500	59-6	..	..	..	..	166	215	381
	6/6 R	..	..	..	..	51	60	111	13-2	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
	L	..	..	..	..	22	19	41	4-9	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
	6/9 R	..	..	..	..	41	50	91	10-7	..	..	..	..	2	10	12
	L	..	..	..	..	77	92	169	20-0	..	..	..	..	1	10	11
	6/12 R	..	..	..	..	12	25	37	4-4	..	..	..	..	2	8	10
	L	..	..	..	..	18	28	46	5-5	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
	6/18 R	..	..	..	..	19	19	38	4-5	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
	L	..	..	..	..	24	27	51	6-1	..	..	..	..	3	9	12
	6/24 R	..	..	..	..	8	11	19	2-2	..	..	..	..	6	9	15
	L	..	..	..	..	13	7	20	2-3	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
	6/36 R	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	1-7	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
	L	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	1-8	..	..	..	..	4	11	15
	6/60 R	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	1-5	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
	L	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	0-8	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
	Less than 6/60 R	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	0-2	..	..	..	..	2	11	13
	L	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Squint	..	..	..	..	16	7	23	2-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

